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REASON & REVELATION

A Monthly Journal of Christian Evidences

JULY 2023 • VOL. 43 • NO. 7

SEEING VISION'S MARVELOUS Process

What **Must** Be
Confessed
Prior to
Baptism?

Another
Outstanding
AP CAMP

Does
the **Flood**
Require
11 New
Species
Daily?

Was **Christ's**
Death Retroactive?



[EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Ethan Wright holds an M.D. from the University of Missouri-Columbia. He completed his internship and residency at Texas A & M/Scott & White Hospital. He has been practicing Ophthalmology in Arkansas since 2008 and is a Diplomate, American Board of Ophthalmology.]

THE human eye is, perhaps, one of the most obvious examples of design which defies the theory of naturalistic, unintelligent evolution. The more we learn about the eye the more unreasonable it is to suggest that it would originate in some kind of natural way.

It is often said that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. In many ways, vision is like a chain. It is a sequence of events where each step is dependent on every other complex component. If one single step is impaired, then vision as a whole suffers.

Consider a brief overview of the fascinating, seemingly instantaneous vision process, beginning with the first link of the chain—light rays traveling towards the eye—to the final step of the process where the brain interprets signals it receives.

When focusing on a distant object, light rays enter the eye in a parallel fashion. Objects that are closer emit light rays that are spreading (diverging). For eyes to fuse on an object—whether far, near, moving, or peripheral to

where one is focusing—they must be coordinated perfectly through an extremely complex process. Multiple motor neurons throughout the brain communicate with each eye's six muscles. For example, if one muscle pulls an eye to the right, the muscle that opposes it (designed to pull the eye to the left) must relax just the right amount to allow accurate fixation. When fully functional, this process appears to be instantaneous to the viewer. Both eyes must be precisely coordinated, or incapacitating double vision can result. Consider how quickly and smoothly one can read a line from this article and instantly jump to the next line below what was just read. These eye movements can be so powerful, they generate G-forces. In certain diseases, eye movement must be limited as these forces can negatively affect the eye's health (i.e., hyphema).

As light reaches the eye, it encounters two lenses. The first and most powerful is the cornea. If the cornea has any abnormalities, such as scarring or being misshapen, there can be a significant effect on the clarity of vision. Even dryness of the corneal surface will commonly cause visual impairment. After the cornea, light travels through a fluid-filled chamber and then through the continually adjusting pupil, where it then reaches the native lens. The shape of the lens is constantly adjusted depending on if the light rays originate from a far

object (parallel rays) or from a near object (diverging rays). Incidentally, when this lens loses its clarity and becomes hazy, it is called a cataract. If vision deteriorates enough to be problematic, the cataract is surgically replaced with an artificial lens, referred to as cataract surgery. Interestingly, the lens inverts and reverses images before they fall on the retina. The brain later compensates for this, so the images are perceived in the proper orientation.

After light leaves the lens, it travels to its final destination, the retina. The retina has some eight layers. Each layer must be fully functioning or vision is impaired. A single layer of pigmented support cells is just outside the retina (RPE). This layer appears to support the retina in at least six ways:

- Absorb light
- Maintain the anatomical shape under the retina
- Discard (phagocytosis) the spent rod and cone outer segments
- Metabolize the retinal fatty acids
- Form the essential barrier between blood and eye
- The repair and formation of scars

Again, if this single layer of cells (RPE) is not functioning, the overlying retina will suffer.

Traveling just beyond this pigment layer is the most densely vascular part of the human body, the choriocapillaris. This significant blood flow is believed to serve as a heat sink to remove thermal energy from the light absorption. Once light energy has reached the deepest layer of the retina (rods and cones), the energy converts to a neural impulse. Impulses are then carried to the brain by roughly 1.2 million fibers. All nerve fibers leave the eye through a small opening (optic disc) about 1.5 mm in diameter. This small opening can be damaged

from elevated eye pressures, a disease known as glaucoma.

The visual impulses now leave each eye by means of its own optic nerve. Ultimately, these will both reach their destination in the back of the brain, the visual cortex. Not far after leaving the eye, the right and left optic nerves join briefly at a central location called the optic chiasm. Here, about 53% of these fibers cross to the opposite side of the brain, while the remaining 47% stay on the same side from which they started. Next, the fibers travel along the sides of the brain—splitting again, but vertically this time—until they reach the visual cortex (occipital lobe). Here, complex visual impulses are processed into meaningful information by which so many decisions are made. These nerves can sometimes be disrupted by strokes and tumors that occur along their path leaving permanent vision loss.

Our Creator's design is evident in our vision. **Every aspect** of this chain of events must function precisely at all times for us to enjoy the vision with which God has blessed us. Macroevolution suggests each individual link of vision—each being entirely dependent on all the other links—would have to independently (and by chance) evolve without the influence from other yet-to-be-formed visual components. Yet, if one link is not present, the others provide no benefit. How could one part of the system develop where the other parts have not yet arisen?

The alleged evolution of vision is nothing more than an imaginary mirage, where people are “seeing” what they want to see rather than what is actually there. In truth, complex, functional design demands a Designer. Yes, the vision process has been fearfully and wonderfully made (Psalm 139:14)—a gift from the Creator.



Q: Must a preacher say something before he baptizes a person and, if so, what must he say?

A: The New Testament does not prescribe **any words** for the preacher to oralize before he baptizes an individual. The New Testament accounts of conversion give no indication that words must be spoken prior to immersion—even as it gives no qualifications for the one doing the baptizing.¹ Acts 2:38 (“in the name of Jesus Christ”) and Matthew 28:19-20 (“in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit”) are not prescriptive, but strictly **explanatory**—not intended to be indications of any oral formula to be expressed. Each of the two passages provides explanation as to the **design** of baptism, i.e., water immersion has as its purpose to mark the point at which an individual receives “remission of sins” (Acts 2:38) and submits himself to the “name,” i.e., authority, of the Godhead, thus entering “into” (*eis*) that condition (Matthew 28:19).²

Preachers are certainly authorized to give explanation and/or teaching prior to the immersion—usually to make certain that the one being baptized clearly understands the significance of what is happen-

ing. Such clarifications can also benefit observers. Since this instruction is permissible any time prior to the baptism—whether a week, a day, or a minute before the actual immersion—anything said is simply further instruction that God approves. To summarize, the New Testament gives no instruction regarding what the preacher may or must say prior to baptizing an individual.

Observe, on the other hand, that the New Testament is very specific regarding the oral confession that a person must make prior to his or her baptism. The oral confession uttered by the Ethiopian Eunuch in some older translations (Acts 8:37) is a textual variant. Textual critics note that its historicity is undoubtedly accurate, even if not a part of the original text.³ However, two additional passages clarify the same thing: First, Paul stated that the “good confession” was made by Jesus Himself when He was arraigned before Pilate (1 Timothy 6:12-13). Mark’s account reads: “Again the high priest asked Him, saying to Him, ‘Are You the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?’ And Jesus said, ‘I am’” (Mark 14:61-62). This claim to be the Son of God was, in fact, the legal grounds upon which the Jews accused Him before Pilate: “The Jews answered him, ‘We have a law,

and according to our law He ought to die, because **He made Himself the Son of God**” (John 19:7). Other verses stress the necessity of this central acknowledgement: Matthew 16:16; 27:54; Mark 5:7; Luke 2:11; John 1:49; 20:28; Philippians 2:11. Second, Paul explicitly stated in Romans 10:9-10 the fact that a person must make an oral confession (“with the mouth”) prior to baptism: “because, if you confess with your mouth that **Jesus is Lord** and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. For with the heart one believes and is justified, and with the mouth one confesses and is saved” (ESV).

In each of these cases, what is being orally confessed is that the one being baptized believes in **the deity of Christ**. This admission is, in fact, the very heart of Christianity. Everything connected to Christ and Christianity (including the cross and atonement) rely upon and are dependent upon Christ’s **person**, i.e., His **divinity**. God took on the likeness of a human being in the flesh (Philippians 2:5-11). This explains why the Holy Spirit inspired John to write an entire Gospel account pressing that very fact. He enumerated seven “signs” by which a person could know “that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God” (John 20:31). That is the confession God requires. It lies at the heart of what it means to be a Christian (Matthew 16:18-20). “Christians” who actually dismiss the deity of Christ are antithetical to the entire notion of being a Christian.

Hence, the oral confession prior to baptism is not confessing one’s sins, or “confessing Jesus as my Savior,” or “confessing that I’m going to make Jesus the Lord of my life.” These are certainly things that ought to be a part of one’s conversion to Christ. They would surely be included in the confession of Mat-

thew 10:32. Should I make Jesus the Lord of my life when I become a Christian? Certainly. Should my obedience to Him be a recognition of Him as the only One who can save me? Absolutely. But these realizations are not equivalent to the oral confession that must precede baptism that “Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God.”

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Kyle Butt (2011), “Who Can Baptize Another Person?” Apologetics Press, <https://apologeticspress.org/who-can-baptize-another-person-766/>.
- ² Dave Miller (2019), *Baptism & the Greek Made Simple* (Montgomery, AL: Apologetics Press), pp. 14-20.
- ³ Bruce Metzger (1971), *A Textual Commentary on the Greek New Testament* (New York: United Bible Societies), p. 360.

SPEAKING SCHEDULES

Kyle Butt

July 12	Columbia, TN	(931) 388-7334
July 26	Bridgeport, AL	(256) 495-2407
July 26	Nashville, TN	(615) 373-4353

Eric Lyons

July 5	Birmingham, AL	(205) 988-5808
July 19	Hope Hull, AL	(334) 281-6020
July 25	Oakman, AL	(205) 686-9079
July 26	Huntsville, AL	(256) 852-3801
July 28-30	Lindsay, OK	(405) 756-8629

Dave Miller

July 2	Montgomery, AL	(334) 264-2985
July 5	Scottsboro, AL	(256) 574-2489
July 12, 19	Huntsville, AL	(256) 852-3801
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Jeff Miller

July 2	Guntersville, AL	(256) 582-2437
July 5	Huntsville, AL	(256) 852-3801
July 14-16	Petersburg, KY	(334) 272-8558
July 17	Cedarville, OH	(334) 272-8558

Reason & Revelation is published monthly by Apologetics Press, Inc. Periodicals postage paid at Montgomery, AL. **Postmaster:** Send address changes to **Reason & Revelation**, 230 Landmark Dr., Montgomery, AL 36117; **ISSN:**[1542-0922] **USPS#** 023415.

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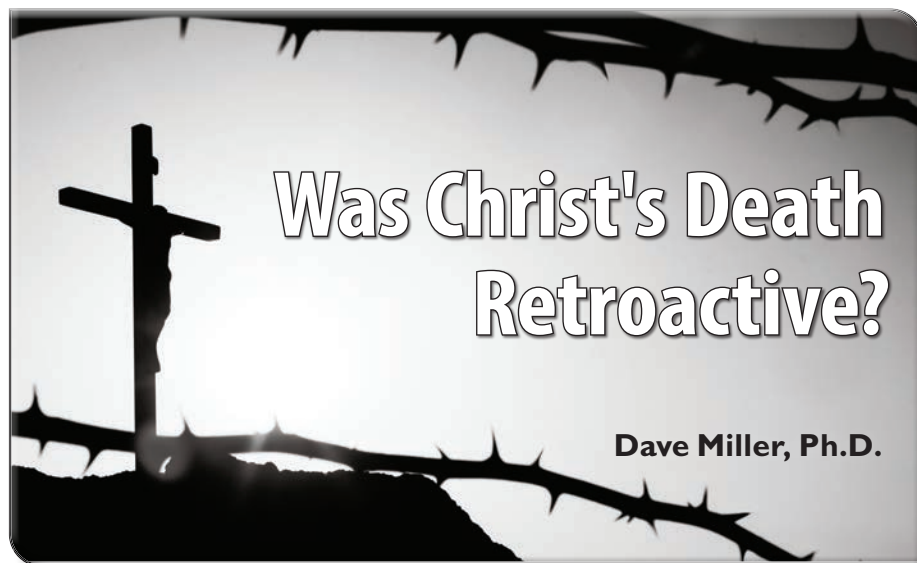
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Q: Was Christ's death retroactive for those who were obedient and faithful to God and had passed before the crucifixion? Or was His sacrifice not needed on their part?

A: Christ's sacrifice was/is certainly needed for every person of accountable age and mind who have lived on the Earth. All have sinned and therefore have earned hell by their own actions (Romans 6:23). Only the blood of Jesus can make it possible for them to be forgiven and acceptable to God.

Romans 3 explains: "for all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God, being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, whom God set forth as a propitiation by His blood, through faith, to demonstrate His righteousness, because in His forbearance God had **passed over the sins that were previously committed**, to demonstrate at the present time His righteousness, that He might be just and the justifier of the one who has faith in Jesus" (Romans 3:23-26). According to the Law of Moses, when those who were under that legal system performed the prescribed sacrifices as acts of atonement, they understood

that they were forgiven. Read Leviticus chapters 4 and 5 where "he will be forgiven" is used 8 times. The psalmist summarized the appropriate attitude of the faithful, obedient Israelite: "For as the heavens are high above the earth, so great is His mercy toward those who fear Him; As far as the east is from the west, so far has He removed our transgressions from us" (Psalm 103:11-12). Or as Jeremiah expressed: "Through the LORD's mercies we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. They are new every morning" (Lamentations 3:22-23).

But the New Testament explains that, in a **technical** sense, the blood of Christ was necessary for that forgiveness to occur. So how could they be forgiven **before** that blood was **actually** shed on a Roman cross in A.D. 30? Revelation 13:8 states that Jesus was "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world."¹ Since God is an infinite, eternal Being who is not susceptible to time (in fact, He **created** time, and He exists **outside** of time), He could reckon people prior to the cross justified if they manifested "obedient faith" (Romans 1:5; 16:26). That is the commonality for all people throughout human history regarding the prerequisite to sal-

vation—an obedient faith. Those who manifested that type of faith were counted by God to be justified based on the blood of Christ—even if prior to the cross.

Perhaps a useful illustration would be one I heard some years ago: Before all our instantaneous electronic capability, if a person paid his electric bill, he would write a check and mail it to the electric company. He would then consider his bill paid—if his wife asked, "Did you pay the electric bill?" he could truthfully say, "yes." But, in actuality and technically, the check had to arrive at the electric company. They would open his envelope, remove the check and note in their records that he had sent the money. But, technically, the bill was still not actually paid. The electric company would send the man's check to his bank. His bank would then cash the check and give that money to the electric company. At that point, the electric bill was **actually and legally** paid.

In like fashion, God could forgive people throughout human history as long as they engaged in the acts of faith that enabled Him to do so. But **actually and legally**, atonement was made by Christ on a Roman cross in A.D. 30. Nevertheless, the death of Christ was formulated in the mind of Deity in eternity prior to the creation of the Universe.

ENDNOTES

¹ English translations treat the underlying Greek as follows: (1) "**from** the foundation of the world"—BRG, JUB, KJV, MEV, MOUNCE, NKJV, YLT; (2) "**from** the beginning of the world"—DRA, NMB, RGT, WYC; (3) "**from** the creation of the world"—NIV; (4) "**since** the foundation of the world"—DLNT, ISV; (5) "**before** the world was founded"—CJB; (6) "**before** the world was made"—NLT; (7) "**before** the foundation of the world"—OJB; (8) "**before** the creation of the world"—GW, NOG. See Greek grammarian A.T. Robertson (1960), *Word Pictures in the New Testament* (Nashville, TN: Broadman), 6:402.

2023 AP Camp REVIEW

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Does the Biblical Flood Require 11 New Species to Evolve Daily Afterward?

Jeff Miller, Ph.D.

Article In Brief...



Some have argued that since there are millions of species on the planet today, if there were only a few thousand representative animals on the Ark in the Flood a few thousand years ago, 11 new species would have to come into existence every day since the Flood—an allegedly implausible scenario. In actuality, upon closer examination of the scientific and biblical evidence, the skeptic is shown to be in error in his mathematics, his science, and his understanding of Scripture. The biblical narrative is shown, once again, to be perfectly reliable.

CRITICS of the biblical Flood have argued that the implications of the Flood make its reality implausible. For instance, Bill Nye has argued that there are some 16,000,000 species on the planet today.¹ If there was a Flood only 4,000 years ago, only 7,000 representative species on the Ark to start with, and all of the planet's other species were wiped out by the Flood, those 7,000 representative species would have to turn into 16,000,000 species in only 4,000 years. That would mean that 11 new species have evolved every day over the last 4,000 years since the Flood. Does such an implication prove the

biblical Flood narrative to be unreliable at best and mythical at worst?

ONE ASPECT OF THE FLOOD THAT NYE GOT RIGHT

FIRST, note that critics who highlight the implausibility of the Flood model in this instance are correct in one aspect. The Creation/Flood model does in fact propose that not all modern species were on the Ark, since the word “kind” in the Bible (e.g., Genesis 6:20) is not equivalent to the modern nomenclature of “species,” but might be closer to the modern taxonomic group “family.” On the Ark, therefore, there would have been representative species (the bib-

lical word, “kind”) of, for example, the “dog kind,” equipped with the genetic capability to produce all other species within that kind (e.g., coyotes, foxes, wolves, domestic dogs, etc.²). Speciation (i.e., the appearance of new species) would have occurred through various means, including inter-breeding and micro-evolution (i.e., evolution involving only minor changes within kinds, such as beak size and color changes, staying within narrow genetic boundaries; as opposed to macro-evolution/Darwinian evolution, an unobserved phenomenon which involves change across phylogenetic boundaries between “kinds”).

Though the original number of “kinds” was much smaller than the modern taxonomic term “species,” it is true that whatever the number of kinds were on the Ark, they were also the only species of those kinds in existence when they left the Ark. All other species today had to descend from those original representative species. Based on recent creationist studies of the subject, it is unlikely that 7,000 is a good estimate of the number of those proto-species. Creation biologists currently estimate that fewer than 2,000 kinds were represented on the Ark.³ It is true, then, that a Flood believer must be able to explain how the few animal varieties on the Ark could have given rise to the multitude of species on the planet today. According to Bill Nye:

So you'd go out into your yard. You wouldn't just find a different bird: a new bird. You'd find a different kind of bird. A whole new species of bird, every day.... This would be **enormous news**. I mean, the last 4,000 years? People would have seen these changes among us.... We see no evidence of that. There's no evidence of these species.⁴

DOES THE NUMBER OF SPECIES ON THE PLANET TODAY DISPROVE THE FLOOD?

IN response, we first must ask where Nye and others are getting their information when they argue that there are 16,000,000 species on the planet. Some studies have species counts as low as 2-3,000,000.⁵ A projected estimate of species on the planet published by *Public Library of Science Biology* (*PLoS B*) including the Plantae, Fungi, Protozoa, Chromista, Animalia, Archaea, and Bacteria Kingdoms (i.e., including beetles and bacteria, which Nye implied were not in his estimate), is 10,960,000,⁶ not 16,000,000. [NOTE: This is an estimate, which fluctuates based on those variables being considered by the researchers. The scientific community does not agree on how many species may exist and many competing methods of calculating those estimates are available. The actual catalogued number of living species on the Earth at the time of the study was 1,438,769.⁷]

All marine creatures, of course, though they are included in the 10,960,000 estimate, were not on the Ark, and their diversification would have continued without being filtered by the animal kinds brought on the Ark. That brings the estimate down to 8,750,000 species in existence today that came from the creatures on the Ark, based on the *PLoS B* study. More could most certainly be removed, considering that the estimated number of those creatures designated as “ocean dwelling” species in the study did not include other creatures that can survive in water (e.g., amphibians and freshwater creatures⁸), but are not defined as “ocean dwelling” in the study.⁹ Many such creatures would not have been on the Ark.

The biblical text also does not mention Noah carrying plants onto

the Ark to save them from destruction (except those that the animals and Noah and his family ate, Genesis 6:21), since they are not “flesh” (Genesis 6:19). Removing plants from the list of species brings our count down to 8,435,400, based on the *PLoS B* study. Incidentally, while Nye insinuated that the plants of the Earth would have died in the Flood, and it is certainly true that many would have, it is also true that (1) Noah could have brought seeds on the Ark; and (2) most of the world’s vegetation is underwater, and survives well in that environment. Scientists estimate that 50% to 85% of Earth’s oxygen comes from ocean plants.¹⁰ Further, many dead plants (with their seeds intact) would have been floating in piles on the surface of the Flood waters. It is also true that studies show that seeds can survive submersion in salt water for extended periods of time.¹¹ Ironically, Darwin, himself, verified several ways in which seeds can survive and be viable after extended travel in and on salt water.¹²

It is also virtually certain that the number of current species on the planet could be significantly reduced due to the inevitability of synonymous species (e.g., two names given to the same species—creatures originally thought to be two distinct species that are now considered one and the same, or one creature whose name has changed over time and yet both names have been counted). The *PLoS B* study noted this weakness in species estimates, explaining that “[a] survey of 2,938 taxonomists with expertise across all major domains of life...revealed that synonyms are a major problem at the species level.”¹³ They believe that 17.9% of species could be synonyms, and possibly much more (as much as 46.6%). The World Register of Marine Species documents that 44.5% of all accepted marine species are synonyms.¹⁴ If we, for

the sake of argument, accept the smaller average amount given by the *PLoS B* study, that only 17.9% of the remaining species are indeed synonyms, that would take 8,435,400 species down to 6,869,150 species on the Earth today and 6,862,000 new species since the Flood, based on the supposition that there were 7,000 kinds on the Ark. Such an estimate is a far cry from Nye’s estimated 16,000,000.

Further, if the Flood was 4,500 years ago (which is closer to our estimate of the biblical timeline), that would bring Nye’s total from 11 new species per day down to 4 (and some estimates push the Flood back farther than 5,000 years ago). If there are indeed fewer species on the planet than the researchers’ projections, more synonyms, more years since the Flood, more species that could survive outside of the Ark, and more representative kinds on the Ark—all of which are possible and even highly likely in some cases—this number decreases even more.¹⁵

Further, consider the fact that about half of the remaining species are insects,¹⁶ including the many beetles Nye mentioned, many of which are known to reproduce quickly. Flies (*Drosophila melanogaster*), for example, can lay as many as 100 eggs each day, and up to 2,000 eggs in their lifetimes.¹⁷ Bacteria, also included in the list of species, can reproduce even quicker. According to the American Society for Microbiology, in only 10 hours, one bacterium can propagate through binary fusion and produce ten billion bacteria.¹⁸ Rapid reproductive rates make the potential for rapid microevolutionary speciation more plausible, especially in the centuries immediately following the Flood. The proto-species on the Ark would have likely been chosen by God due to their immense genetic variability, which would have lent

itself to rapid speciation immediately after the Flood. The speciation rate may have gradually been hampered through the localization of species communities, creating what evolutionists call niche conservatism.¹⁹ Note that it is also possible that many insects, other invertebrates (which comprise “95 to 99 percent of the planet’s animal species”²⁰), fungi, protozoa, and bacteria species could survive outside of the Ark and therefore, could be removed from the list—decreasing the number of species in *PLoSB* study list by as much as 4,500,000.

Also, according to the Creation model, human lifespans were longer for several centuries following the Flood and, as with the pre-Flood era, the childbearing age ranges appear to have been longer (e.g., Genesis 11:10). The genealogies of Genesis 11 show an apparent exponential decay rate in life spans in the centuries immediately following the Flood, while the genealogies of Genesis 5 show consistently high life spans before the Flood. This seems to indicate that the Flood dramatically changed the Earth in a way that affected its population’s health (2 Peter 3:6 describes the pre-Flood world, “the world that then existed,” as having “perished”). If the health, reproductive capacity, and lifespans of animals on Earth paralleled those of humans—and it is reasonable to assume that they did for the same reasons—then animal productivity could have also been higher before the Flood and immediately after the Flood, allowing for quicker diversification (i.e., quicker speciation). Many new species were likely coming about throughout the world every day for centuries after the Flood, though that rate would have slowed significantly over time.²¹

CONCLUSION

IN summary, skeptics argue that the Flood model requires the emergence of 15,993,000 new species in the 4,000 years since the Flood. However:

- More kinds may have been represented on the Ark.
- More years could have passed between the Flood and today.
- It is highly unlikely that there are anywhere near 16,000,000 species on the planet—there may be far fewer than 5,000,000.
- Marine creatures (as well as other water dwelling animals) should be subtracted from the list of those animals that must emerge since the Flood.
- The kingdoms Plantae, Fungi, Protozoa, Chromista, Archaea, and Bacteria should be subtracted.
- Other species could be subtracted which could survive outside of the Ark (e.g., various insects and invertebrates).
- Synonymous species must be subtracted.

Bottom line: it is not far-fetched to argue that there could have been (and could be) multiple new species appearing around the world every day after the Flood, especially among the smaller creatures on the planet that reproduce faster. In fact, *Science* magazine published an article in 1988 highlighting the correlation between smaller sized creatures being represented by more species on Earth, which supports this hypothesis.²² As opposed to Nye’s claim, mankind simply would not tend to notice the introduction of many of these new species, since they would be smaller life forms. The Earth is enormous, with many things proceeding unnoticed by mankind. If, for example, four new species were to appear every day somewhere on (or in) this enormous planet (with a volume of 1,083,210,000,000 cubic kilometers),²³ at least three of the four would likely be tiny: not birds

or fish as Nye suggested. The odds that any of them would happen to be in your yard, much less that you would notice them, are basically zero.

And yet, keep in mind, in spite of that fact, scientists are still consistently documenting 15,000 new species each year that we had not noticed before—an average of 41 new species found every day.²⁴ While many of those newly discovered species are certainly already existing species that scientists are now simply discovering and documenting (i.e., they are likely not newly evolved species), who’s to say how many of them are not also newly evolved species (in the microevolutionary sense)? Regardless, contrary to Nye’s claim that humans would have (but have not) noticed 11 new species emerging every day, the newly discovered species being identified today are **new** to mankind, they **are** being noticed, and many are **making the news** somewhere in the world—ironically, exactly what Mr. Nye said should be the case if the Flood happened. The catch, however, is that the number of newly discovered species each day is 41—not 11.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Bill Nye and Ken Ham (2014), *Uncensored Science: Bill Nye Debates Ken Ham* (Petersburg, KY: Answers in Genesis).
- ² Cf. Brian Thomas (2012), “On the Origin of Dogs,” *Acts & Facts*, 41[1]:16, <http://www.icr.org/article/origin-dogs/>; Katarina Ahlfort (2011), “Genetic Study Confirms: First Dogs Came from East Asia,” KTH Royal Institute of Technology, November 11, <http://www.kth.se/en/aktuellt/nyheter/vargen-tamjdes-till-hund-i-sydost-asien-1.269636>.
- ³ Nathaniel T. Jeanson (2016), “Which Animals Were On the Ark with Noah?” Answers in Genesis, <https://answersingenesis.org/creation-science/baraminology/which-animals-were-on-the-ark-with-noah/>; Michael Belknap and Tim Chaffey (2019), “How Could All the Animals Fit on the Ark?” *Answers in Depth*, April 2, <https://answersingenesis.org/noahs-ark/>

- how-could-all-animals-fit-ark/.
- ⁴ Nye and Ham, emp. added.
- ⁵ Mark J. Costello, et al. (2013), "Can We Name Earth's Species Before They Go Extinct?" *Science*, 339[6118]:413-416; Carl Zimmer (2011), "How Many Species? A Study Says 8.7 Million, but It's Tricky," *The New York Times*, August 23, http://www.nytimes.com/2011/08/30/science/30species.html?_r=0.
- ⁶ Camilo Mora, et al. (2011), "How Many Species Are There on Earth and in the Ocean?" *PLoS Biology*, 9[8]:e1001127, <http://www.plosbiology.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pbio.1001127#pbio.1001127-Appetans1>.
- ⁷ Ibid. Since 2011, roughly 1,000,000 more species are thought to have been identified ["Summary Statistics" (2022), IUCN Red List, Table 1a, <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics>. (Note that the IUCN Red List does not include prokaryotes.)].
- ⁸ For a discussion of how freshwater/salt-water fish could have survived the Flood, see: Andrew Snelling (2014), "How Could Fish Survive the Genesis Flood?" [AnswersInGenesis.org](http://answersingenesis.org/the-flood/how-could-fish-survive-the-genesis-flood/), June 16, <http://answersingenesis.org/the-flood/how-could-fish-survive-the-genesis-flood/>.
- ⁹ "WoRMS Taxon Tree" (2014), WoRMS, <http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=browser>.
- ¹⁰ "How Much Do Oceans Add to World's Oxygen?" (2013), Earthsky, <http://earthsky.org/earth/how-much-do-oceans-add-to-worlds-oxygen>.
- ¹¹ George F. Howe (1968), "Seed Germination, Sea Water, and Plant Survival in the Great Flood," *Creation Research Society Quarterly*, December, pp. 105-112, http://www.creationbotany.org/12_Plant_survival_and_the_great_Flood.pdf.
- ¹² Charles Darwin (1979), *The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life* (New York: Avenel Books), pp. 352-359; See the following for an in depth discussion of plant survival in the Flood, including the effect of salinity on seeds: David Wright (2012), "How Did Plants Survive the Flood?" *Answers in Genesis*, <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/aid/v7/n1/how-did-plants-survive-flood>. See also: Jeff Miller (2014), "Tying Up Really Loose Ends," *Reason & Revelation*, 34[4]:43-44, <https://apologeticspress.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/1404w.pdf>.
- ¹³ Mora, et al.
- ¹⁴ "World Register of Marine Species" (2014), WoRMS, <http://www.marinespecies.org/>.
- ¹⁵ NOTE: Though Nye did not mention it, the Creation model must also account for species that have descended from the original proto-species, but that are now extinct. It is unknown how many extinct species are in the fossil record. (Evolutionists assume there are billions because of the need for transitional creatures under the evolutionary model. That prediction has thus far been shown to be false.) It is estimated from the fossil record that "one species per million species per year" goes extinct ["The Current Mass Extinction" (2001), PBS: Evolution—Library, WGBH Educational Foundation, http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/evolution/library/03/2/1_032_04.html]. If all 7,000,000 current "land" species had been in existence since the Flood (which would not have been the case), that would only add 31,500 extinct species to the count, which is negligible in our estimates. Creationist Kurt Wise, whose Ph.D. in Paleontology is from Harvard University, cites research indicating that at least 75% of the 250,000 species identified in the fossil record are still living, meaning that, at most, 62,500 extinct species exist in the fossil record, and likely, far less [Wise, Kurt (2009), "Completeness of the Fossil Record," *Answers in Genesis*, <http://www.answersingenesis.org/articles/am/v5/n1/completeness-fossil-record>]. Some of those would also be marine species and thus not added to our count. Regardless, again, this number is negligible in our calculations. Keep in mind also that much of the fossil record represents species that were in existence at the time of the Flood and before (i.e., that were killed in the Flood), but that would not have necessarily developed since the Flood. So, the actual number of species that have evolved since the Flood but have gone extinct is no doubt much smaller.
- ¹⁶ Andrew J. Hamilton, et al. (2010), "Quantifying Uncertainty in Estimation of Tropical Arthropod Species Richness," *The American Naturalist*, 176[1]:90-95, July.
- ¹⁷ E.C. Reeve and Isobel Black, eds. (2001), *Encyclopedia of Genetics*, <http://books.google.com/books?id=JjLWYKqhRsC&pg=PA157&lpg=PA157&dq=Dr+osophila+fruit+fly+mutations&source=web&ots=V5yPPBPE6h&sig=fOkUSqLsARelWNDqpe5uhq70mI&hl=en>.
- ¹⁸ "Microbial Reproduction" (2012), Microbe World, <http://www.microbeworld.org/interesting-facts/microbial-reproduction>.
- ¹⁹ Robert D. Holt and Richard Gomuliewicz (1997), "How Does Immigration Influence Local Adaptation? A Reexamination of a Familiar Paradigm," *The American Naturalist*, 149[3]:563-572; John J. Wiens, et al. (2010), "Niche Conservatism as an Emerging Principle in Ecology and Conservation Biology," *Ecology Letters*, 13:1310-1324.
- ²⁰ "Meet Our Animals: Facts" (2014), Smithsonian National Zoological Park, <http://nationalzoo.si.edu/animals/invertebrates/facts/>.
- ²¹ For thorough discussions of the plausibility of rapid, post-Flood speciation see: John Woodmorappe (1996), *Noah's Ark: A Feasibility Study* (Santee, CA: Institute for Creation Research), pp. 180-213, and Daniel Criswell (2009), "Speciation and the Animals on the Ark," *Acts & Facts*, 38[4]:10, <http://www.icr.org/article/speciation-animals-ark/>. For a discussion of research involving rapidly changing bird species, see: Brian Thomas (2011), "Study Shows Bird Species Change Fast," Institute for Creation Research, <http://www.icr.org/article/study-shows-bird-species-change-fast/>.
- ²² Robert M. May (1988), "How Many Species Are There on Earth?" *Science*, 241[4872]:1441-1449.
- ²³ "Earth Fact Sheet" (2013), NASA, <http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/earthfact.html>.
- ²⁴ Zimmer.



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NOTE FROM *The Editor*



Another Outstanding AP Camp

More than 280 campers and staff descended on the Indian Creek Youth Camp facilities the first week of June to participate in the biggest AP Camp ever. This year's AP Camp was designed to provide young people with what they need to know to protect their faith before going to college. Young people were treated to over 20 opportunities to hear the Word of God taught, including four Q&A periods. Morning classes covered everything from "How We Got the Bible" to "The Problem of Evil, Pain, and Suffering" to "Evidence for a Global Flood." Nightly lessons included such topics as "The Trustworthiness of the Bible," "A Shipwrecked Faith" and "The Need to Forgive." Three precious souls obeyed the Gospel while several others were restored.

Afternoons were filled with many different enjoyable activities, including swimming at the pools, canoeing at the creek, making cool arts and crafts, and playing a plethora of games/sports (from basketball and archery, to 9-square and the ever-popular coneball).

One older camper, who was a first-year AP camper, said at the end of the week: "This past

week was one of the best weeks of my life." Another attendee wrote: "I've been going to camp since I was 5, and it was one of the best weeks of my life!" The impact of AP Camp is directed solely to the glory of God! We are grateful for all those who participated in this thrilling week, helping us to help others to learn the truth, obey the truth, and become defenders of the one true, saving Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Dave Miller



See Center Spread
for More Details